

McGill Daily

VOL. VII. No. 111.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Statement of Students' Council Shows Good Surplus

The statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1919, is printed below, and it would be well if every student read the figures over carefully, and tried to realize how successful the year has been, from a financial viewpoint. As will be noted, the chief earner, as in past years, has been "McGill Daily." The excess revenue will be in the neighborhood of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and this is considerably more than has been brought in for the past five years. The only other form of activity to return any excess cash is the informal dances, which were held during the winter, which resulted in a gain of about five hundred dollars.

Among the principal expenditures comes the Campus Rink, upon which the Society put out eight hundred dollars and received a revenue of only two hundred and thirty. This was, no doubt, due in a great part to the numerous improvements made during the year upon the rink, and the fact that only one skating party was held this winter.

The Tennis Club again took a considerable sum from the treasury without much return, but probably next year will see this club properly restored to its pre-war position, and earning a revenue.

It seems a pity that the Students' Supply Room cannot be set going once more, after the depression of the past years. The figures show only five dollars derived from this source. Without doubt many students would be only too ready to patronize it were the situation correctly explained to them.

ATHLETICS.

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Excess Revenue.
Rugby Football	174.69		174.69	
Hockey	273.30	172.31	101.59	
Track	53.00		53.00	
Athletic Association	52.95		52.95	
Basketball	70.75		70.75	
Swimming	83.25		83.25	
Tennis	395.13	66.50	328.63	
Campus Rink	810.05	256.00	575.05	
Care of Stadium	800.00		800.00	
Ski Club	49.00		49.00	
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club	275.00		275.00	
Excess Expenditure		2,564.91		2,564.91
	\$3,087.72	\$3,087.72	\$2,564.91	\$2,564.91

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

General Expenses	111.00		111.00	
Literary and Debating Society	47.94		47.94	
Mandolin Club	11.00		11.00	
Informal Dances	167.72	491.00		323.28
McGill Daily	861.77	1,705.73		843.96
Excess Revenue	997.30		997.30	
	\$2,196.73	\$2,196.73	\$1,167.24	\$1,167.24
To Deficit on Athletics as above	2,564.91		2,564.91	
By surplus on other activities		997.30		997.30
" Universal Fees		3,987.00		3,987.00
" Supply Room		5.50		5.50
" Interest		270.74		270.74
To Auditors' Fees	100.00		100.00	
" Office Expenses and Salaries	1,002.82		1,002.82	
" Excess Revenue transferred to Surplus	1,592.81		1,592.81	
	\$5,260.54	\$5,260.54	\$5,260.54	\$5,260.54

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF 300 STUDENTS

Semi-Annual Meeting of Students' Society

AUDITORS' REPORT

Question of Student Representation on Committee on Morals and Discipline

With an attendance of over three hundred students the semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society, held at the Union yesterday morning, was the best in years. Not only did the students come to the meeting but everyone took a keen interest in the business, and as a result much lively discussion ensued.

After the president had called the meeting to order the secretary read the minutes of the annual meeting of October last, and also those of a special meeting held last month for the purpose of making changes in the constitution. The minutes of both meetings were adopted as read.

The financial statement for the year ending June, 1919, which appears under another heading, was then read by the secretary, and adopted. The auditors' report for 1918 was also presented for approval.

The chairman then declared the meeting open for discussion, and urged the men to bring up any new business. The first point was in connection with the resignation of posts by members of the Students' Council in order to take up another on the same body. John Levy, who introduced the subject, pointed out that recently a Faculty representative had resigned his post to take up another on the Council without consulting his electors, and this he contended was a condition of affairs not to be desired. Several points of view were expressed, the Society finally putting (Continued on Page 4)

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

4.45 p.m.—Physical Society Meeting.
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Returned Meds.
8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Med. Undergrad.
High School Dance.
Nominations Close for Arts and Law Representatives to Students' Council.

Coming.

March 22—B. W. and F. Smoker.
March 23—Illustrated Lecture and "Mixed Sing" at Hall.
March 24—E. F. Surveyer, K.C., on the "Government of the Province," at Strathcona Hall.
March 25—Freshman-Sophomore Debate at Strathcona Hall.
March 27, 8.00 p.m.—Dental Society Dinner at Ritz-Carlton.
March 31—Election of Arts and Law Representatives to Students' Council.
April 4—Informal Dance at the Union.
April 5—McGill Aquatic Meet.

LANTERN SLIDES TO BE SHOWN AT "SING"

Views of Eastern Townships—Ladies to Be Present

Next Sunday evening there will be another mixed sing in Strathcona Hall. A feature of the evening will be lantern views of Brome Lake and vicinity. One of the most beautiful sections of Canada is the Eastern Townships, and the Conference Grounds at Knowlton are in the centre of this district. All who are interested in seeing these slides and in hearing about the Conference are invited. Necessarily, the singing part of the programme will be a little shorter, but "cats" are promised, and the ladies will be present.

ARTS DINNER WAS REVIVED LAST NIGHT

First Function of Its Kind Since 1913

INTERESTING ADDRESSES

Part Played by Students in War Was Main Topic of Speakers

A successful dinner was held by the Arts Undergraduate Society in the Windsor Hotel last night. It was the first dinner held by the Arts students since 1913, and marked one phase of the revival of activities which is apparent throughout the college at the present time.

The various speakers touched upon the reconstruction which is taking place at the present time, and all expressed their appreciation of the part to be played by McGill, as already apparent even in the infancy of the movement. The speakers were listened to by an audience more attentive, and certainly more appreciative of the addresses, than is the case at the majority of college functions of this nature.

After the men had enjoyed to the full the several courses of an excellent dinner, the president of the society, Grant Smart, proposed the toast to the King. In introducing the recently elected president, C. H. Adair, Smart dwelt upon the activities during the past year and the plans which were being made for the next session. The rush, he said, would be once more seen next year, and though it might not be exactly the same as in the past, it would include many features which would make it more interesting.

Adair thanked the members of the society for their preference in electing him as chairman for the coming year, and expressed the hope that there would be more class spirit evident in the future than is the case at the present. (Continued on Page 3)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

SOCIAL LIFE AND THE STAFF.

A subject which has been treated time and time again by editorial writers of college publications is "getting acquainted," and a closer knowledge of each other on the part of the undergraduates is invariably urged. It is true that there is nothing more important in a man's career at college than the friendships formed by him during that period, and that the promotion of social intercourse should be one of the aims of every student organization of note. But what about social intercourse with the professors?

At the very beginning it would be well to clear up any differences of opinion that might arise from an imperfect understanding of the terms used. There are some who hold the "high school" theory concerning the aim and atmosphere of a college. According to this idea, the sole object of the university training is to turn out well cultivated intellects, and, of course, in it social intercourse plays no part. The professors holds severely aloof from the students, giving them the benefit of their own studies in the lecture-room, but declining to have anything to do with them outside of it. The students, for their part, seek friendship and advice from any source other than the faculty, and regard their instructors more as lecture-machines than as human beings. This is a definition of college life which we reject as totally unsatisfactory, but it is one which is nevertheless frequently carried into practice.

In advocating closer relations between professors and students we wish to have it understood that we are under no false impression as to the feasibility of converting a college into a place of amusement. Obviously there are other far more important functions of a university than that of providing pleasure in a social way. Without, then, unduly emphasizing this feature, let us yet point to a few rather depressing facts.

There are many students in the various faculties of McGill who have gone through three or even four years of their course here without having met face to face and conversed with more than two or three of their instructors. The men from whom they take lectures daily have come to be mere machines, provided by the authorities, to grind out a certain quantity of learning per diem, which it is to be their endeavour to gather up. As for the professors from whom they are not taking courses, they are absolutely unknown; there seems to be no desire to further closer acquaintance on either side.

This, we are convinced, is a bad thing. If the students, plenty of whom have no relatives in the city, do not go for advice and practical help to their instructors, they will go to other sources which are not always of the kind their loving parents would have chosen for them. To say that any trouble that results is the fault of the men themselves is merely dodging the question; a man of twenty is not expected to show the mature judgment of one of forty-five.

When the step was taken at this college of appointing "advisers" to groups of ten or so first year students a distinct advance in the right direction was made. But if the students decline to come to the adviser with their troubles after the first meeting, what is to be done? The professor naturally feels perplexed, and cannot see his way clear to stopping men on the street to inquire how they are getting along, when he is not quite sure of their faces.

The trouble is that lads of nineteen are shy and peculiar when one is dealing with them. One partial remedy we might suggest for the existing state of affairs is to have regular meetings between the students and instructor, preferably at the latter's residence—at any rate, not in an empty class-room—where the confidence of the youths may be gained, and the reserve peculiar to their age gradually broken through. If this were done we are sure that no foolish familiarity would be attempted by the undergraduates. If a college professor is able to preserve his dignity only by keeping his students at a vast distance, we are tempted to ask upon what basis he lays claim to respect. One result would be that students and faculty members alike would come to a proper realization of their essential unity of purpose, a realization that sometimes seems sadly lacking.

R. V. C. SECTION

ADDRESS WAS GIVEN BY MISS DUMARESCU

(Continued from last issue.)

At 12 o'clock there was half an hour for lunch. I had no sandwiches, so I bought some biscuits, which I ate with the girls in rather a pleasant room, where the janitor made tea at ten cents a week. After lunch the girls played cards and I advanced highly in their estimation when I taught them how to play "500" instead of euchre. Work lasted ordinarily until 5.30, but this was a rush day and the whistle did not blow until six. The class of workers was good but their wage was but \$3 a week. My next experience was in a chocolate factory. The manager asked me many personal questions about age, vaccination, experience, etc., and then I was told to take off my things—but leave nothing in pockets—and begin work. At one end of the room there were skilled workers dipping chocolates. Their uniform was simple and becoming. At the other end I joined the chocolate packers. It was particular work. The paper lace was pressed back, oil paper pressed back, in the right-hand corner of every box was placed one round marshmallow, ditto for one date, one cherry, and so forth. Every candy had a place and every box was filled just alike. The forelady was the most busy person I have ever seen. All morning when I would stop for a minute to find out or do something I would hear shouted out: "Lax Louise! Lax Louise!" and the girl responsible for my work would hurry me on. We sat on box edges for lunch and ate three ham sandwiches that cost five cents. It was All Saints' Day, and the girls were expected to work that night. They made me promise to strike with them for a holiday and; all afternoon the forelady was told "We are not coming back to-night." The girls got very weary as the hours went on, as there is much stooping and pushing of trucks about, and they looked as though they needed the few hours' rest when they were told that they need not come back that night. This factory pays five and six dollars a week with, relatively, twenty-five and thirty cents for the night wage. Many of the girls are just fourteen, and they all must work three nights a week. This night-work is against the law, which only allows night work for six weeks in the year.

The third day I spent trying to get into a clothing factory. In a blouse factory I had to walk up hundreds of stairs, because the elevator had broken in the last week, injuring six girls, and it was not yet made safe. I was refused work in this factory because the girls were on strike for higher wages. I went into many tailor shops which were dull, dark, gloomy and uninviting. In a cotton factory a special constable asked me if I would like to see something. I said yes; and he took me into a dirty room covered with low machinery, into which many little children ran under age were sweeping cotton-waste. I had heard of child labour, and had thought myself braced to see it; but the reality was more than I could bear. I turned and fled, followed by the constable, who said, "You don't seem to like it." I did not, and I learned that these little children were earning five and six dollars a fortnight! I next went to a silk factory, where there would be work the next Monday. The next day I returned to the cotton factory early in the morning with a newspaper lunch-parcel under my arm, and the stars shining in the sky. They could not give me work, because the factory was unorganized. When they learned that I could write my name they said I would be very valuable, as none of the girls could write. The wage here was fifty cents a day, then better as time went on. In another factory I was offered nine dollars a week. I went in and could not hear one word for the noise. I had to clean up the shop and leave everything ship-shape. I worked here two days.

My experience in a silk factory was nice; the work was most monotonous

looking after two rows of spindles with fifty in a row. But the lunch was good and pleasant.

The last factory I worked in was a glass factory. Before the war it was impossible to compete with the Austrian glass-makers, so cheaply and efficiently did they make glass. My job was after the glasses were etched to wipe them off. This was a new experiment in the factory. I was older than the man would have liked, therefore, he would have paid a higher wage. I would have to see how many glasses I could wash in a day and then I would receive a relative wage. The cloakroom was a very narrow passage, with dull and dirty windows on one side, and a row of wraps on the opposite walls. Here the girls sat on the window-sills and ate their lunch, and they were a very coarse, rough set of girls, eating in dirt and discomfort. One girl, with whom I worked, was the only girl whose language was not loud and unintelligible. She assumed an apologetic manner, calling me, "Dearie," "Lovey," "Sweetie," and asking the foreman, "What'll we do now. Alec dear?" At a quarter to six this attentive and friendly companion asked me to quit work and go to wash, which we did, waiting in the wash-room until the other girls came to put on their hats. As we stood in a line to wait for the whistle to blow at six o'clock, the office boy came to me and asked, "Is this your first day? How do you like it? Say, do you go out nights? Are you busy to-night?" But the epidemic was over by now and the Settlement was reopening to-night, so I could not accept this gallant invitation, which I should have enjoyed very much. As a result of my adventure I found child labour in only one factory, and overtime work at night in the chocolate factory alone.

ANTEDILUVIAN HUMOR.

How many apples did they eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. We think that the above figures are entirely wrong, and could be improved upon quite materially. For instance: If Eve 8 and Adam 8, 2, the total will certainly be 90. Several scientific men have, however, contributed greatly to our knowledge upon the subject. By basing their conclusion upon the strength of the theory that antediluvians were a race of giants they arrive at something like this: Eve 8, 1, and Adam 8, 2, with a total of 163. This, however, we are compelled to admit is wrong, for Professor Huxley has proved that if Eve 8, 1, and Adam 8, 1, 2, the total will obviously be 893. Mr. Matthew Arnold, after a careful study of prehistoric remains, has given us yet another figure which is even more accurate than the former ones. He believes that Eve 8, 1, 4, Adam and that as a consequence Adam 8, 1, 2, 4, Eve and that together they got away with 8,938. Careful study of their environment would suggest that if Eve 8, 1, 4, Adam, Adam 8, 2, 4, 2 oblige Eve and we have obtained a still higher total of 9,056. For many years this total remained unchanged, but in the light of a more extended knowledge upon the subject we have been able to say with assurance that though we admit that Eve only 8, 1, 4 Adam, Adam, if he ate, ought to have 8, 1, 2, 4, 2 keep Eve company, and we have a total of 82,066. We feel confident that the last word has not been said on this fascinating subject, for at the last moment it has been pointed out that this is wrong, for Eve, when she 8,812 many and probably 64 sorry for it, and that her companion, in order to relieve her sorrow 812. Therefore, Adam, if he 81, 81, 42, 42 Eve's depressed spirits, and by simple arithmetic we arrive at the total of 81,895,366 apples.—U. B. C. Annual.

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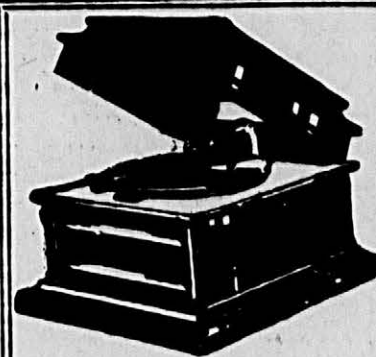
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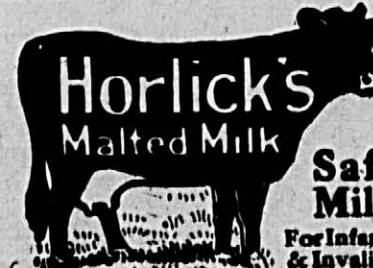
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PROBLEM OF REBUILDING TORN FRANCE

Vicente de Souza is Prominent Authority

NEW CONDITIONS

Great Need for Collective Organization and Modern Town Planning

The great work of reconstructing the devastated provinces is a task which will need the most enlightened organization in order to be carried on efficiently. Already this question forms the subject of many discussions in those circles that are technically interested in it, as well as amongst the public, the latter criticizing with much severity the long-delayed action of the French Government in improving the material situation of those northern populations which have so stoically borne the brunt of the war.

The Chamber of Deputies is still debating the law of war-damages, which, brought forward for its consideration in 1914, has not yet been voted on. During this time the northern and eastern regions of France are anxiously awaiting the decisions of the government in order to know under what conditions they will receive that material aid which will help them to begin life anew.

However, the problem of reconstruction will not be solved by the mere fact of allowing the populations of the devastated regions to return to their cities or villages, and to build up their destroyed homes. Reconstruction, to be successfully undertaken, should be adapted to the necessities of modern life, as understood by the leading authorities on this subject—and, moreover, all the unprecedented material conditions created by the war should be taken into consideration.

Also it would seem imperative to take into consideration the unique opportunity afforded by the devastated regions of France—where everything has to be reconstructed—to try and apply to this great task those ideas of modern town-planning which insist that all buildings should be viewed collectively, as forming part of one great whole, and should not be regarded merely individually.

On this question of how reconstruction should be undertaken, there is no more eminent specialist than Vicente de Souza, who is both a great art critic and a fine writer, and who has lately devoted his talents and his time to expounding doctrines of town-planning.

In reply to questions, M. R. de Souza said:

"You want my opinion as to the reconstruction of our liberated regions? Let me first tell you that although I am neither architect, engineer, economist nor even a mere official, the plans of towns, their neighbourhood, their economic and social relations, the relations existing between the situations of towns and the particular group of individuals inhabiting them, have always been the subject of study on my part. I must say that when I first began to take an interest in this question I was encouraged to do so by that distress which most of us have experienced at the difficulty of harmonizing industrial progress with our aspirations toward happiness. Was it indispensable that modern work should condemn us to live amongst an ever-growing ugliness?"

Answering his own question in the negative, M. Vicente de Souza continued after a pause: "In the reconstruction of our devastated provinces we are faced with many problems. I doubt even whether the populations of those unfortunate districts have any distinct idea of the nature of these problems. They are confronted by a situation which is unique in the history of any people: an immense territory, one of the oldest producing centres of the country, is now almost completely annihilated; yet it is restored to its inhabitants to be reconstructed so that they may pursue the same work as of yore, and perfect its production."

"Now," continued M. de Souza, "the task we have before us is to reconstitute an immense territory in the most perfect way. This can only be achieved progressively with time, and this necessitates an economic loss, which would intensify still further that already existing through the ruins themselves. Yet there is a way of remedying this inconvenience, and that is by undertaking the work of reconstruction simultaneously over the whole extent of the territory. This, however, would necessitate collective work, which can only be successfully carried on with the coordination of interests, all agricultural, urban or industrial plans being submitted to a general regional and national direction."

M. Robert de Souza went on to say that as soon as reconstruction work was undertaken in the devastated districts, the engineers who were respon-

INTRODUCED NEW PRESIDENT AT SOCIETY MEETING.



ROSS LAING

sible for it did not hesitate to regard the question in its true light, viz.: that of a collective organization. Seeing that private individuals were struggling with almost insurmountable difficulties, which were as disastrous from a general as from a personal point of view, the engineers urged the creation of "co-operative societies of construction." "This initiative," he said, "was first regarded with much distrust. For in France particularism is pushed to its utmost degree, and the proposed innovation was immediately looked upon as a menace to liberty of property."

"However, even those most opposed to the plan were obliged to recognize the advantages of these co-operative societies, and to allow that 'union is strength' in all domains; and when the same needs are shared by the population of a whole region, the evidence of the necessity of 'co-operation' is indisputable. These proposed co-operative societies are in an active way toward realization and will be perfected in every way."

M. de Souza has great hopes that these attempts will succeed and that these methods will become universal.

"The excellent characteristic of such associations," he declared, "is that there is no question of establishing a union between large and powerful firms in order to monopolize all local work, but on the contrary the object is to furnish the builders of the regions with the means of working of which they have been deprived. Each landowner is free to avail himself of the services of the builder of his choice; the latter merely receives from the association the material and tools he needs for executing his work. These materials are bought from producers of the region and the prices are fixed according to an agreement passed between the Regional Commission and the association."

M. Robert de Souza believes that this system should be applied to the entire reconstruction problem of the liberated regions, if the question is to be satisfactorily settled. A unique direction alone will enable the government to face a unique situation—for it must be remembered that the ruined provinces constitute a France that is quite apart from the rest of the nation—a vast region which must be handled rather like a virgin colony, and in which the existing forms of French officialdom would have little, if anything, to do.

"The delimitations of property have disappeared, the inhabitants have fled; these regions resemble a Sahara in which numerous towns are buried and on which there exists only a few oases," said M. de Souza. "In these regions everything must be created anew, where indeed such reconstruction is materially possible. The town of Montdidier, for example, if built up again on the site it occupied before the war, will be obliged to abandon its traditional agricultural pursuits, for the neighbouring fields have been so completely ploughed up by shells that no trace of agricultural soil is to be found, and agriculture is an absolute impossibility. Here is a case, one out of thousands of similar ones, where the authorities responsible for the reconstruction of the northern and eastern provinces of France will have to adapt themselves to circumstances absolutely unprecedented. An exceptional situation like the present demands an exceptional organization. The work should be carried on not only in a co-operative spirit, but there should also be a succession of chiefs and experts under one great, responsible director, who will be an administrator, freed from all bureaucratic or political obligations."

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NOTICES

Dental Society Dinner.

The Dental Society Dinner, which was postponed on account of the Waiters' strike, will be held at the Ritz-Carlton, on Thursday evening, March 27, at 8.00 o'clock.

Physical Society.

Mr. W. R. Wiegand will address the Physical Society this afternoon, at 4.45 o'clock sharp, on "Some Physical Aspects of Rubber Technology." All interested are invited to attend.

Maccabean Circle.

The next meeting of the Maccabean Circle will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, at the Coronation Chambers, 121 Bishop Street, at 2.15 o'clock. The business will include the election of officers for the coming year. At 4.30 p.m. Professor Max L. Margolis, of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, will address the meeting. Prof. Margolis is a learned and well-known American scholar, and his address is certain to be of extreme interest. The meeting will commence sharp on time, 2.15 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

Lost.

Deschanel's Light and Sound text book. Taken by mistake from "Y" check-room last week. Finder please leave with Janitor, Eng. Building.

ARTS DINNER WAS REVIVED LAST NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

ent time. He pointed out that the Arts students had to awaken to the fact that they were lagging behind in the competition between the faculties at the University, and only by a determined effort could they hope to resume the place rightfully theirs, as the centre of the University, not only geographically but in every other sense. The material necessary for the formation of leaders in the college world is undoubtedly to be found in the Arts Faculty, he continued, for had not Arts men shown that they were better than any in the world during the past four years. He touched upon Smart's remarks about the rush, and mentioned that, although it was certainly the duty of students to obey the rules laid down by those in authority, yet it showed their manhood when they broke them and stood the consequences of their action like men.

In proposing the toast to the graduating class, Dr. Walter also made reference to the spirit which had dominated the men throughout the war, a spirit which was ready to stand any reverses and which led us to be cheered by even the least promising news of events overseas. He expressed his feeling of regret at seeing the men of the 1919 class about to leave the University, and wished them every success in their future life. Grier replied to the toast, and mentioned that they would never forget their debt of gratitude to the professors who had guided them through the four years of their college course. He thought that he was not out of place in eulogizing his classmates, and said that it would not be by any badge that they would remember each other after leaving college, but by the friendship which had been fostered during their stay at college. They had learned to respect the feelings of one another and had realized many of the fallacies in their own theories and conceptions of life.

John Levy explained his conception of the true meaning of a college course, in proposing the toast to Alma Mater. It might be divided into four parts: Education for its own sake; Lofty and Moral Sense; Criticism for its own sake; and Friendship. He deplored the fact that the students had no definite conception of the course they were to follow before entering Arts, and expressed his opinion that the first two years of the Arts course should really be part of the High School training. In touching upon the second point, he said that there was certainly a high code of morals in the Arts Faculty. He deplored the fact that the students were prone to aggravate the differences caused by divergences in belief, particularly where religious questions were concerned. Friendship, he considered, was one of the greatest things to be gained from the course; whereas the men were not quick to make friends, the intensity of their regard

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for those already made was very great.

A violin solo by Otto Klineberg was very much appreciated by everyone present, and he was called upon to render a second selection.

Dean Moyses replied to the toast to Alma Mater by touching on the question of the place held by the Arts Faculty in the University. He declared that it was the centre of the college, not only geographically but intellectually as well. As far as the geographical position of the various buildings was concerned, he remarked that it was impossible to get into the grounds without passing theology.

The Dean expressed his feeling of deep regret at the approaching departure of Dr. MacNaughton, in order to join the staff at Toronto University. Dr. MacNaughton's power of converting youths to high ideals was great, he continued, and he hoped that Toronto would be benefited by his advent. He spoke of the welcome given to the battalions which have returned to Montreal recently, and expressed a hope that the most hearty welcome of all would be tendered to the McGill Battery when it returns. He also commented upon the McGill Daily, and said that it had improved during the past years.

Dean Moyses said that many new ties had been created with England as well as other European countries during the war, and a scheme was now on foot whereby Europeans would be able to enjoy the privileges of a Canadian education, just as Canadians were able to enjoy the privileges of foreign education, through the medium of Rhodes Scholarships and institutions of a similar nature.

In concluding his address, he wished Godspeed to all the men of the graduating class, and hoped that they would form an active part of the greater McGill in the world at large.

N. E. Petersen proposed the toast to Canada by dwelling upon the part played by our country in the world struggle which has just ended. He said that Canada is now a nation whose fame has spread throughout the world.

Dr. MacNaughton replied to the toast by dwelling upon Canada's part in the war. He said that we were the link between the two great English-speaking countries, England and the United States. The history of the past four years would be the foundation upon which the future of the country would be built. Although the industries were important to the country, the real asset was the men, and just as the Greeks regarded the body of a dead hero as a bulwark for their nation, so the lives given by Canadians in the world war would be Canada's greatest asset.

The students of the Arts Faculty must form the class which would lead the country, he thought, and they would realize that their duty in life was to show their fellow-countrymen their errors, caused by parochialism and their narrow outlook. The illiteracy of the people was one of the great drawbacks to our progress in Canada, and it is the duty of the graduates of an Arts Faculty to correct this state of affairs.

Dr. MacNaughton spoke of his regret at having to part with McGill, and expressed his feelings of regard for his colleagues and the students whom he had taught. He said that, although some of the students did not show a great avidity for intellectual learning, yet they could play football and they could fight. The thought of McGill would always be a bright thought in his life. In going to Toronto he would try to help Canada.

The evening concluded when a McGill yell was given, followed by the singing of "God Save the King."

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MANY EVENTS ARE PLANNED FOR SMOKER

Strenuous Practice Was Held Yesterday

EXHIBITION BOUTS

Affair To-morrow Night Will Be One of Biggest Events of Year

A strenuous practice of both the wrestling and boxing classes was held in the Union yesterday evening, in anticipation of the smoker to be held at the Union to-morrow night.

Among the heavy weights to compete will be Parsons of the M.A.A.A. vs. Flisk of first year Science. Both are experienced boxers, and this bout should prove an evenly matched and interesting one.

There will also be a relay boxing match between Bradley, Sci. '20, Ross, Med. '22, and Copeland, Arts '22. These men are all in the 145-pound class.

Another bout which will undoubtedly prove of great interest because of the science shown by the competitors in practice, will be between Kanigsberg and Loebell. These are real experts, and will give an idea of what can be done with foot-work and other more complex items of the boxing art.

In the 105-pound class a relay bout will be staged between Mirsky, Keilor and Johnson.

Among the more proficient and dangerous men, there can be mentioned a bout between J. T. McCullough, Med. '19, and F. D. McCullough of Arts '22. Both these men are extremely heavy hitters and are the equal of the best in the club.

Among the wrestling bouts, which are of six minutes' duration, will be one between Adams, Dent, '20, and Jones, Arts '22. Those who saw these men wrestle at the Arts smoker will vouch for the evenness and success of this match.

Champagne, the 125-pound city champion, will wrestle Bleau in an exhibition bout. Other wrestlers who will appear are Bain, McGregor, Davis, Moder and Almond, the last mentioned already well known through his intercollegiate wrestling before the war.

The culminating event in the evening's programme will be the six-round professional bout between Adams, discharged about two weeks ago from the army, and Patsy Dillon. These two men were well known in boxing circles in Montreal before the war, and will undoubtedly make the smoker worth while even if no other event were to be held.

If any student has been unable to get a ticket for this event, he will be able to do so at the Union on Saturday night up to seven o'clock.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF 300 STUDENTS

(Continued From Page 1)

Itself on record as being opposed to this practice and voted its disapproval of its continuation in the future. Levy also suggested that the Council endeavour to secure the use of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium for students for a longer period each week, as he claimed that the hours allotted to the students were insufficient. The matter was dropped, however, without anything being done.

"Punch" Farkins spoke of the work of the members of the staff of the McGill Daily, and emphasized the need for continued effort on the part of the Society toward the support of the paper.

The question of student representation on the Committee on Morals and Discipline and the Committee on Social Functions was then taken up and the meeting put itself on record as being strongly in support of this innovation. The students were unanimous in favour of representation upon both of these bodies.

Montgomery brought up the matter of a name for the stadium and suggested that the name of Percy Molson, who did so much towards obtaining the stadium for the students, be perpetuated by calling the erection "The Percy Molson Memorial." After discussion a motion was passed favouring the measure.

The retiring president, Ross Laing, introduced Capt. Nicholson, the president-elect, referring to the brilliant record made by the latter at the front. Capt. Nicholson stated that he was proud of the honour that had been conferred upon him by the students of McGill. Next year, he said, would see a great revival in intercollegiate athletics, and undoubtedly the college would have to work hard in order to keep her place in the lead.

Laing, then, spoke a few words in the course of which he urged that the men who were present should get interested in Rugby football in preparation for the coming season. He expressed the pleasure he had experienced in carrying on the affairs of the

PRESIDENT OF R.V.C. UNDERGRAD.



MISS E. E. ABBOTT.

Campus Leaders.

ELIZABETH E. ABBOTT.

Elizabeth Abbott, most commonly known as "Betty," is President of the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society and one of the most prominent women students. Born at Senneville, Que., and a graduate of the Montreal High School, she has proved a leader in scholarship as well as in social activities from her first year.

Beginning as President of the class, she has held the various positions of Secretary-Treasurer of the Undergraduate Society, Representative for the Delta Sigma, and Tennis Manager for the Athletic Society.

Always foremost in athletics, Betty won second Strathcona prize for Gymnastic in both Second and Third Year. She is famed for tennis and basketball as well as for debating, public speaking and acting in French plays. She has twice held scholarships at College, and is noted for excellence in her course—English and French Honours. Her most obvious characteristics are cheerfulness, dependability and decision.

student body during the past year, and declared that he was ready to put himself at the service of the incoming executive in the way of giving any advice on difficulties that might arise.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring president, after which the meeting adjourned. Immediately afterward the Athletic Association meeting was held, at which the new executive was introduced and the reports of the activities of the various clubs for the past year were read, discussed and approved. Election of officers to the various clubs took place, after which the meeting adjourned.

SECOND STUDENTS' RECITAL A SUCCESS

Many Enjoyed Splendid Programme at Conservatorium

Last evening the Conservatorium Hall was once more filled with a large audience of lovers of music. The programme differed from those of last year, for the number of vocal selections was greatly increased.

Programme.

Pianoforte Solo, Callirhoe. Chaminade
Miss Emily Keegan
Songs..... Irish Lullaby

The Brownies, F. Leoni
Miss A. Jameson
Violin Solo..... Le Cygne. Saint-Saens

Danse Antique Mozart
Miss M. Silcock
Aria..... Voi de Sapite Mozart

Miss Watson
Pianoforte Solo, Rondo in C Beethoven
Miss Bertha Herschorn

Song..... Robin, Robin,
Sing Me a
Song..... Spross

Miss G. Morris
Violin Solo..... No. 9 Concerto
(1st Movement) Spohr

Miss Rose Kofman
Song..... Mon Coeur s'ouvre
a ta voix Saint-Saens

Miss I. Gagnon
Pianoforte Solo, In a Woodland Land
The Sea Mew's

Flight..... E. Barrett
Miss E. Shapiro
Songs..... Sombre Woods.

Old Song Arr.
by A. L.

When Dull Care
Doth Attack
You, H. Lane Wilson

Mr. M. Adcock
Songs..... At Dawning. Cademan
When Love is Kind

Old Song Arr. by A. L.
Miss E. Oughtred

Violin Solo..... Concerto..... Nardini
Mr. E. Sherrard

Aria..... Mon so Pen Mozart
Miss E. Pinsler

Pianoforte Solo, Waltz in A flat Chopin
Miss Evelyn Mills

The three violin numbers were very different in character. The first was very descriptive, and the slow, graceful movement of the swan couple easily imagined, while in the second selection the characteristic rhythm was well brought out. Miss Kofman proved to be a master of her instrument. Her technique and expression were remarkable, and throughout her very difficult selection Miss Kofman showed the utmost confidence. Mr. Sherrard, in his Concerto, showed a great deal of expression. The clearness of his touch and the strict rhythm, which he kept throughout all

the three parts, proved to the audience that he was an able performer.

The songs were of great variety, some humorous, while others were quiet and solemn. "The Brownies" was characteristic of the little brown elves, and the performer displayed her ability of interpreting the lively composition. Both Arias were, indeed, well executed, but it was a pity that more of the audience could not understand the language. Miss Morris sang the sweet song by Spross with a great deal of expression, while Miss Gagnon delivered to the audience in her tasteful manner a more solemn and sedate piece. Mr. Adcock held the attention of the audience throughout his number, and many smiles were seen to pass over the audience in the Old English selection. Miss Oughtred's diction and expression in the

first selection were most marked while in the second she pleased the audience with her light and easy manner. The pianoforte solos were well executed. Nearly all the performers had a very clear touch. The second number was very noticeable by the clever manner in which the staccato notes were brought out. Miss Shapiro had a great command over the instrument and during her two charming selections she proved her ability as a technician. The very enjoyable concert was closed by a Chopin Waltz, which was interpreted with daintiness and artfulness. The students and their instructors are to be, indeed, congratulated on the very excellent programme, and it is to be hoped that the next one, which is to be held on April 17th, will be as great a success.

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